

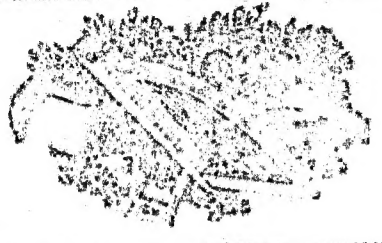
Oxford Democrat.

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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.



POETRY.

[From the Boston Pearl.]
THE BLOODY POND.

Just by the present high-road, and in the midst of the
old battle-grounds near Lake George, is a circular
pond, into which the bodies of those who were slain
on the 8th of September, 1755, were thrown. From
that time to the present it has been called "The Bloody
Pond."—*Sullivan's Tour to Quebec.*

In the wide waste where only grew
The hemlock and the mournful yew.
And solitary pine,
I paused, the "bloody pond" to view.
'Twas a lone pool, around whose edge
Waved the rank weed and rustling sedge,
And melancholy vine!
The thorn made there a prickly hedge.
The wild vine wore its tangled screen;
But never around were blossoms seen,
Or bright flower, with its chaplet green,
Pale lily or red rose!

Men say, in years long passed and gone,
The wild heath strewed its borders lone.
The slugsy moose, and bison shrink
Affrighted, from its stagnant brink,
Nor pause the sluggish wave to drink.
The wild fox and wolf dashed by,
With startled step and glaring eye,
As flying from their foes;
And the grey elk, and dappled deer,
As if the yelling hunt were near,
Fled with their timid fear!

Full many a lapsing year hath flown
Since martial tread, and warlike tone,
Since gallant cheer and dying groan,
Were heard along this plain.
The plumed troops, with spear and bow,
The Briton and his Gallic foe,
Raised their loud shout, and struck the blow,
And strewn the earth with slain!

Then rose the night of agony and dread,
And hollow moan of those that bled;
Then sang the Indian's feathered reed.
From peep till close of day:
And many, in their dawn of life,
Did perish in that bloody strife,
And left their homes—son, wife, and wife—
To mourn them far away;
And in this black and lifeless wave,
The bodies of the gallant brave,
Were buried in common grave,
Atelise! fith! wild fray.

From Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

A ROMAN SUPPER.

"Well, I must own," said the edile of Pansa
"that your house, though scarcely larger than a
case for one's fluke, is a gem of its kind. How
beautifully painted is that paring of Achilles
and Briseis!—what a style—what heads—what
a—hem!"

At that instant the slaves appeared, bearing a
tray covered with the first preparative of the
feast. Amidst delicious figs, fresh herbs
strewed with snow, anchovies, and eggs, were
ranged small cups of diluted wine sparingly
mixed with honey. As these were placed on
the table, young slaves bore round to each of the
five guests (for there were no more) the silver
basin of perfumed water and napkins edged
with a purple fringe. But the edile ostentatiously
drew forth his own napkin, which was not
indeed, of so fine a linen, but in which the fringe
was twice as broad, and wiped his hands with
the parade of a man who felt he was calling for
admiration.

"A splendid mappa that of yours," said Clodius;
"why the fringe is as broad as a girdle."
"A trifle, my Clodius, a trifle. They tell me
this stripe is the latest fashion at Rome;—
but Glaucus attends to these things more than I."

"Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus,
inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of
the god placed in the centre of the table, at the
corners of which stood the Larcs and the salt-
holders. The guests followed the prayer, and
then sprinkling the wine on the table, they per-
formed the wanted libation.

This over the convivalists reclined themselves
on the couches and the business of the hour
commenced.

"May this cup be my last?" said the young
Sallust, as the table, cleared of its first simu-
lants, was now loaded with the substantial part
of the entertainment, and the ministering slave
poured forth to him a brimming cyathus, "May
this cup be my last, but it is the best wine I have
drank at Pompeii!"

"Bring hither the amphora," said Glaucus,
"and read its date and its character."

The slave hastened to inform the party that
the scroll fastened to the cork betokened its
birth from Chios, and its age a ripe of 50 years.

"How deliciously the snow has cooled it,"
said Pansa; "it is just enough."

"It is like the experience of a man who has
cooled his pleasures sufficiently to give them a
double zest," exclaimed Sallust.

"It is like a woman's No," added Glaucus;
"it cools to inflame the more."

"When is our next wild beast fight?" said
Clodius to Pansa.

"It stands fixed for the ninth ido of August,"
answered Pansa, "on the day after the Vulcan-
alia; we have a most lovely young lion for the
occasion."

"Whom shall we get for him to eat?" asked
Clodius. "Alas! there is a scarcity of criminals.
You must positively find some innocent or other
to condemn to the lion, Pansa."

"Indeed I have thought very seriously about
it of late," replied the edile gravely. "It was
a most infamous law that which forbade us to
send our own slaves to the wild beasts. Not to
let us do what we like with our own, that's what
I call an infringement on property itself."

"And then this pretended mercy to the slaves
is such a disappointment to the poor people.—
How they do love to see a good tough battle
between a man and a lion; and all this innocent
pleasure they may lose (if the gods don't send
us a good criminal soon) from this cursed law."

"What can be worse policy," said Clodius,
sententiously, "than to interfere with the manly
amusements of the people?"

"Well, thank Jupiter and the fates we have
no Nero at present," said Sallust.

"He was, indeed, a tyrant; he shut up our
amphitheatre for ten years."

"I wonder it did not create a rebellion," said
Sallust.

"It very nearly did," returned Pansa, with
his mouth full of wild boar.

Here the conversation was interrupted for a
moment by a flourish of flutes, and two slaves
entered with a single dish.

"Ah! what delicacy has thou in store for us
now, my Glaucus?" cried the young Sallust,
with sparkling eyes.

Sallust was only 24, but he had no pleasure
in life like eating; perhaps he had exhausted
all the others; yet had he some talent, and a
good heart, as far as it went.

"I know its face, by Pollux," cried Pansa;
"it is an Ambracian kid! Ho! (snapping his
fingers, an usual signal for the slaves,) we must
prepare a new libation in honor to the new
comer."

"I had hoped," said Glaucus, in a melan-
choly tone, "to have procured some oysters
from Britain; but the winds that were so cruel
to Caesar have forbid us the oysters."

"Are they in truth so delicious?" asked Le-
pidus, loosening to a yet more luxurious case
his ungirdled tunic.

"Why, in truth, I suspect it is the distance
that gives the flavor; they want the richness of
the Brundisium oyster. But at Rome no sup-
per is complete without them."

"The poor Britons! There is some good
in them after all," said Sallust, "they produce
an oyster!"

"I wish they would produce us a gladiator,"
said the edile, whose provident mind was still
musing over the wants of the amphitheatre.

"By Pallas!" cried Glaucus, as his favorite
slave crowned his streaming locks with a new
chaplet, "I love these wild spectacles well en-
ough when beast fight beast; but when a man
with bones and blood like ours, is coldly put on
the arena, and torn limb from limb, the interest
is too horrid; I sicken—I grasp for breath—I
long to rush and defend him. The yells of the
populace seem to me more dire than the voice
of the furies chasing Orestes. I rejoice that
there is so little chance of that bloody exhibi-
tion for our next show."

The edile shrugged his shoulders; the young
Sallust, who was thought the best natured man
in Pompeii, stared in surprise. The graceful
Lepidus, who rarely spoke for fear of distur-
bing his features, cried "Per Hercle!" The
parasite Clodius muttered "Edopol!" and the
sixth banqueter, who was the umbræ of Clodius
and whose duty it was to echo his richer friend
when he could not praise him, the parasite of a
parasite, muttered also "Edopol."

"Well, you Italians are used to those spec-
acles: we Greeks are more merciful."

The second course constituting a variety of
fruits, pistachio nuts, figs, sweetmeats, and con-
fectionary tortured into a thousand fantastic
shapes, was now placed upon the table, and the
ministry, or attendants, also set there the wine
(which had hitherto been handed round to the
guests) in large jugs of glass, each bearing upon
it the schedule of its age and quality.

"Taste this Lesbian, my Pansa," said Sallust,
"it is excellent."—"It is not very old," said
Glaucus, "but it has been made precious, like
ourselves, by being put to the fire; the wine to
the flames of Vulcan, we those of his wife, to
whose honor I pour this cup."

"It is delicate," said Pansa, "but there is,
perhaps, the least particle too much rosin in its
flavour."

"What a beautiful cup!" cried Clodius, taking

up one of transparent crystal, the handles of
which were wrought with gems, and twisted in
the shape of serpents, the favorite fashion of
Pompeii.

"This ring," said Glaucus, taking a costly
jewel from the first joint of his finger and hang-
ing it on the handle, "gives it a richer glow,
and renders it less unworthy of thy acceptance
my Clodius, whom may the gods give health
and fortune long and oft to crown it to the
brim."

"You are too generous, Glaucus," said the
gamester, handing the cup to his slave, "but
your love gives it a double value."

From the New York Knickerbocker.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

"My eyes!" said the Potatoe to the Lem-
on, "how bilious you look to-day. Your skin
is as yellow as saffron. What can be the mat-
ter?"

LEMON. Acidity of stomach,—a family
complaint of ours.

POTATOE. Why don't you take advice?

LEMON. Advice! You know my poor
dear brother dropped off the other day, and
without being allowed to rest on its mother
earth, his body was snatched up by a member
of the Bar, who, instead of acting legally, dis-
sected him—absolutely cut him up. "All for
public good," said the rascal, as he squeezed
out poor Lem's last gastric juices. Take ad-
vice, quotha! If he was not allowed to enter
a plea in Bar, what may I expect from Doc-
tors Commons?

POTATOE. That's true. I only hope poor
Lem, though he was in liquor at the time, had
strength enough to give him a punch under the
ribs; he was a rum customer to the last, no
doubt,—but I must say I wish his skin had been
 Fuller. Do you attend the meeting to-night?

LEMON. I feel rather soured at present.—
I met Running-Vine just now with the invita-
tions, and he hinted that there would be a
squeeze, in which case I should decline, as
they might press me to furnish drink for the
company.—in fact, it is always so when they
call any of my family to their aid. But now,
to be serious, my sweet, sweet Potatoe, if you
should go, let me advise you not to get your-
self into hot water; you'll be disgusted to see
the bare recital of what would be the probable
consequences of your attending it. In case of a
row, you'll both have to strip—peel-off. Now,
under such circumstances he'll certainly ex-
hibit some sort of sympathy; whereas the removal
of your russet coat might attract more admi-
ration than pity. "Lovely in death," would they
say,—"*Palida mors*," &c. Indeed, for my
own part, I think you do look better in white.
Oh! another thing I would say: Keep out of
Horse Radish's company: he will be sure to
get into a scrape—a greater one than he im-
agines, perhaps—and as for Onion, (don't let
this leak out,) I fear the rope will end him. I
should not like to get into a stew with him,—
so, mum! Ah! Here come Plum and Pear.
How savage they look!

PEAR. How are you, my dear Lemon?

DO decide this question between Plum and me.
On referring to Johnson, we find my numeri-
cal value estimated at two only, while the mas-
culine Plum is set down for a hundred thousand.
It's too absurd: there must be some mistake.

PLUM. None at all, please to recollect, sir,
that I weigh a stone more than you.

PEAR. From that I must beg leave to se-
cede.

LEMON. Stop this fruitless wrangling, or I
shall be tempted to skin you both to get at the
truth. I'm not in spirits. As for you Mr.
Plum, no more of your tart remarks; and Mr.
Pear, if you wish to be preserved, the less jar-
ring the better. Here comes our good friend
Raspberry. How do you do, my fine fellow,
and where have you been?

RASPBERRY. In the most infernal jam you
ever saw,—pon honor, 'twas insupportable.
What's the news?

LEMON. There is a report which Bush has
raised, quite current here, that he served you
up in sweet style last evening at a table, be-
fore a party of ladies, and the cream of the
joke is that you were considerably down in the
mouth.

RASPBERRY. Mere envy. You know he
cultivates the affections of Miss Rose Gerani-
um, (a sweet creature, by the by, and has
grown very much lately,) but finding that she
preferred me, he became saucy, which induced
me to beat him into a jelly, and send him in
that state to his friend Venison, who lives near
the Fulton Market.

LEMON. (Puts his hands on his hips and
guffaws.) Bravo! What a funny limb of Sat-
an you are. But Ras, have you seen the old
Gardener lately?—He'll give you a deuced
trimming when he meets you. He says you
ought to have done sowing your wild oats, and
that although it goes against his grain to com-
plain of your treading on his corns, he can't
stand it any longer, and must peach.

RASPBERRY. Peach, will he? And are
these to be the fruits of my bearing with him
so long? He has been picking at me for some
time, and yet it was but yesterday, the ungrate-
ful old rake, that I got him out of a scrape with

Mr. Horse Radish, who after seizing him by
the nose, threw a musk-melon at his head, ex-
claiming, with an equestrian laugh, "That
ought to make at least one mango." And go
he did, that's certain, all to squash.

LEMON. A challenge will ensue, doubtless.

RASPBERRY. By no means. No one
knows better than the Gardener that Horse
Radish shoots like the devil in the Spring, and
one fall he has already received from him. It
would be unreasonable to—, but drop the
subject, for here comes Mrs. Tree, who seems
to wear a very cypressy loo.

Mrs. TREE. Good morning gentlemen.—
You have heard, no doubt, that I have lost those
young limbs of mine. Well, perhaps it's for
the best: offsprings are a great trouble and
expense; and to speak the truth, I should pine
more at the loss of my trunk. Fine growing
weather this: adieu.

PEAR. Pine more! I should say she is one
of the pine knots. There is very little of the
weeping willow about her.

LEMON. No the stingy old creature! No
doubt she'd have been cut down by the loss of
her trunk,—she'd have been chopfallen then:
Instead of pining, she talks sprucer than ever.
I don't believe she even went to the expense of
having the poor little things inoculated: a very
little matter would have given them succour.

Said she the other day she was trying bark on
them; but I vow, here comes Aspen, why so
agitated? Is there any thing strange in the wind?

ASPEN TREE. I'm in such a flutter that
I can scarce tell you of your common danger.
But in a word, whether it was on account of
our extreme admiration for the Woods and the
Forrest, or that the chestnuts and oaks began
to rail at him, and give offence, it has entered
the head of Hickory—which is very high just
now—to root me out, and remove my trem-
bling deposits from the bank on which I was
reared by the side of the Sheuylkill. Suppli-
cation is useless. Old Hickory will not bend,
though we tell him of our *breaking*,—and I
advise all you, who, like me, have branches, to
cut and run.

LEMON. My skin stands a double chance
to be saved—for if it cut, I shall surely run.
But are you serious?

ASPEN TREE. Serious? I tell you the
sooner you all cut stick, the better. Hickory
runs wonderfully. I'm off.

LEMON. Gentlemen, are you ready for the
question? All in favor of taking our leaves,
will please bow.

[They bow unanimously, and exeunt
as fast as their limbs carry them.]

Fiddling to the Same Tune.—A gentle-
man put up to a country tavern, where it is com-
mon, in cases of emergency, to put two in a
bed. He retired to rest; but he had not lain
long before he heard the landlord, following by
a guest stumping along towards his room. "Con-
found the fellow!" said he to himself, "I hope
he's not going to thrust another man into my
bed. I'd soon sleep with the devil as with
one of my own sex. It's unnatural; and then
who knows but what he will give me some ter-
rible disease—the small pox, the measles, or the
Scotch fiddle? Ha! that reminds me now of
what I will do to get rid of the fellow."

All this passed rapidly through his mind, and
by the time the landlord opened the door he
was sitting up in his bed, as if just awakened
from his sleep, and industriously drawing the
nails of one hand over the back and between
the fingers of the other, besides eagerly scratch-
ing other places.

"Landlord," said he, "what's all this for?
Why do you come and disturb me after I was
fairly asleep? O, what a comfortable dream I
had! I thought I was swimming in a river of
brimstone—and it did feel so good."

"Wake up—wake up!" said the landlord—
"why, you must be dreaming still—wake up,
and lie over to the other side of the bed, I've
got a companion here for you—a bed fellow."

"The devil! You wouldn't think—I hope—
that is—"

"Don't make yourself uneasy, sir. All the
rest of my beds have two persons apiece, and
your's must have the same—so hitch one way
or the other, and make room for this gentle-
man."

"Well if you insist upon it, I've nothing more
to say. It's not on my own account that I care
any thing about it; but the truth is—(scratch-
ing more zealously than ever)—between you
and me and this gentleman, I've got the itch—
and I wouldn't wish that any body else—"

"Hoot! hoot, man!" said the stranger,
who happened to be a Scotchman, "ye need
na mak sae muckle to do about it, for I've got
the same complaint myself, and we'll bairn
fiddle to the same tune."

"The devil you have?" exclaimed the other.

But there was no use in saying a word more.
He was caught. The stranger really had the
disease, which he had only feigned it; for some
time afterwards, instead of scratching gratis, he
had something to scratch for.—*N. Y. Trans.*

MAJESTY.—The horrors of madness defy
even the alk viciation of friendship: pain may be
soothed, grief mitigated by the efforts of affec-
tion, but for the alienated mind there is no balm,
not even that of sympathy.

CONSCIENTIOUS MISER.

An old Dutchman named Shumm, who
lived in one of the steepest hovels that stand
in the rear of Sheriff street; and whose appa-
rent poverty and manifest suffering, from a
dreadful case of hernia, had long excited the
sympathy of his neighbors, died on Friday
last, of asthma, and a complication of other dis-
eases. He was well known to be of a very
obstinate and eccentric disposition, and altho'
he had been confined to his bed several weeks,
he not only rejected all medical aid, but per-
sisted to the last in his singular habit of sleep-
ing in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted
chiefly of a pair of breeches, that at some re-
mote era had been constructed of blue velvet,
a sailor's jacket, and a frieze overcoat, which
all exhibited accumulated proofs of the old man's
attachment. On Wednesday he sent for Mr.
M. Van Duerson, a respectable countryman
of his, residing in the neighborhood, who had
often given him charitable relief, and privately
requested him to make his Will. To this gen-
tleman's great surprise, he bequeathed various
sums of money, amounting altogether to \$3-
700, to children and grand children residing at
Newark and Albany; and confidentially in-
formed him where this property was deposited.

He then narrated to Mr. Van Duerson the fol-
lowing remarkable facts in his history: He
stated that about twenty years of age, he was
porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and
having been long in its employ was frequently
entrusted with considerable sums of money for
conveyance to other establishments. In an
hour of evil influence, he was induced to vio-
late his trust, and to abscond to this country
with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested
the greater part of it in the purchase of two
houses which adjoined each other, and which,
before he had effected an insurance on them,
were burnt to the ground. Considering this a
judgment of heaven upon his dishonesty, he
determined to devote the remainder of his life
to a severe course of industry and parsimony,
with the single object in view of making full
restitution to the persons whom he injured, or
to their descendants. He adopted another
name, and, with the means he had left, com-
menced business as a tobacconist; although
his trade was a retail one, and he had again
suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had suc-
ceeded five years since in acquiring sufficient
property to accomplish his just and elevated
purpose. He then, accordingly, sold his stock
in trade, and was preparing to transmit the ne-
cessary amount to Hamburg, where the mer-
cantile firm he had defrauded still continued,
when he ascertained that it had a branch estab-
lishment, or agency counting house at Phila-
delphia. Thither he went, and paid the sum
of \$14,000, being equivalent to the original
sum he had embezzled, with a certain rate of
interest. The latter, however, was generously
returned to him by the son of one of the part-
ners, and this, together with some surplus mon-
ey, he has bequeathed as above stated. For
the last five years he has lived in utter obscu-
rity, and in severe accordance with his long
formed habits of parsimony. His executor,
Mr. Van Duerson, found the above named
sum of \$3,700, principally in doubloons, curi-
ously concealed in a certain private department
of the tenebrous breeches before specified; and
it was ascertained that the old man's dreadful
case of hernia, was a case of something far less
objectionable. The remainder of his money
was found under the patches of his jacket, with
the exception of a small sum in shillings and
sixpences, discovered in an old snuff jar, which
seems to have been the depository of his cur-
rent funds.—[*N. Y. Courier.*]

Dialogue.—I say, Pomp, you hearree Missur
Thompson liver lecture on slavery tussur
night?

"Yes, Caesar, me hear him both time."

"Well, Pomp, what tink no em?"

"Tink on em! Gor—I! Caesar—why tink
he greatest man eber I hear. He voice so
fine, he make me tink of color man blow a
conch shell in e woods to call e pigs togadder.
What you tink on em, Caesar?"

"What I tink?—Why bressse my soul, Pomp
he preachee so powerful boat "all de sexes" in
San-e-mingo, dat he take all de knot out ob my
hair, an make tan trait in end."

"Well, Caesar, Missur Thompson I hope tans
up for mulgamation—tink he hab colored
wife!"

"Guess not, Pomp: white men whint leeter
on slavery an mulgamation, I spose willin to
hab black wife; but den a color lady so tick-
eler bout e husband!—She hardly gib consent
to marry likely color man.—*Providence Her-
ald.*

Buying a Hat.—"Misther, have you over a
palm leaf hat?" Yes sir. "I wald be after
purchasing one, and what will you ax?" Nine
shillings—"Nine shillings! but that bntes the
devil intirely; I could buy the same for four
and sixpence a while since?" O well, what a
while till summer is over, and you may have
this for that price.—"True for ye, and what'll
cover the heat of me the while? O, by the
powers, I'll fix it so that naber of us will be
chilled—I'll take the hat now and pay when
the price is down."

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 15, 1834.

In the Senate, Messrs. Calhoun, Porter, Black, and Linn appeared and took their seats. Mr. Buchanan also, from Pennsylvania, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. A message was received from the President, communicating copies of his letter to George Washington Lafayette, communicating to him the resolutions of the two houses, expressing their sensibility on the intelligence of the death of Gen. Lafayette, and of the answer of George W. Lafayette. A message from the House, communicating their proceedings of the last session, proposing to pay honors to the memory of Lafayette was taken up, and the resolution was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, the message from the President, relative to the memory of Lafayette, being received, it was, on motion of Mr. Everett, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A large number of petitions were presented and committed, and a large number of resolutions, ordering inquiries by committees were agreed to.

The Joint Resolution for the employment of four native Artists, to fill the vacant Panels in the Rotunda, with historical paintings, (ordered to a third reading all the last session) was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. J. Q. Adams expressed a doubt whether four native Artists could be found who were fully competent to the execution of the task to be assigned them. He moved to strike out four, thereby leaving it discretionary with the Committee to employ one or more Artists, and the amendment, after a debate in which Messrs. Jarvis, Wise Ward, and Burges took part, was adopted.—[Bost. Post.]

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1834

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make compensation for French Spoliations on American Commerce, prior to 1800. A debate of considerable length ensued on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Benton, Preston and Shepley participated.

Mr. Shepley said he had been alluded to as a member of the Committee which had reported this bill, that as he had never before been on this committee, it would be readily supposed that he had made up his opinion hastily on the subject. But that he had previous to the meeting of the Senate, examined this question, not as a committee man, but as a Senator, in which capacity he expected to be called upon to act, and had prepared himself accordingly. He had come with materials for the fight; he had copies of the documents before him, from an examination of which he had drawn his conclusion. But he could show the Senate how he had examined and where he had found his materials. From source of undoubted authority, he had drawn his conclusions and come to the conviction that those claims were just and ought to be satisfied by this country.—These claims against France were good and might have been recovered of that government; that they were worth as much as those for which he had obtained indemnities from Spain, Denmark, and other governments; that they were regarded so in our negotiations with France. That if they had been urged with the same perseverance, as our claims upon other nations and under other circumstances have been, reparation would have been made by France. But why were these claims neglected, why not pressed by this government till allowed? The reason is obvious; because France set up claims against us, claims, which we were bound by solemn obligation to allow. We had guaranteed to France her possessions in West India, in the 11th article of the treaty, wherein she had bound herself to obtain for us independence; also other claims under the 17th and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce. We had failed to fulfill those stipulations; we had shrunk from the contest, and left France to be robbed of her possessions, without raising a finger in her behalf. For these infractions, France justly claimed of us some reparation, some offset for the neglect of her interests and the losses she had sustained thereby. She offered, nay, she urged the United States to appoint a commissioner to investigate these claims, and was ready to pay, to the utmost farthing, all that could be justly brought against her. But then she claimed of us more than the sum of our claims upon her. The United States offered to compensate her, if she would accept of 5,000,000 francs, for a release of our obligations under the 11th article of the treaty of alliance; but she would not accept it, but offered to receive 10,000,000, which we refused. But these claims of France were finally set off against the claims of our citizens, and thus the United States in releasing France, has bound herself to discharge the claims that our citizens had upon France.

Mr. S. said, that it had been urged that the opinions of the friends of this bill, had been formed upon partial views of the subject. But if the gentlemen wish for the proof, he could show from official documents the facts to which he alluded. He did not believe that official documents of this government presented two directly opposite and contradictory propositions. He relied on the documents—did not rise with a design to enter into an examination of them page by page and section by section, but would refer those gentlemen, who were desirous of investigating this subject, to them for proof of all he had advanced, and was willing to exhibit these proofs from the public documents on to-

morrow, or at any other time when it should be the pleasure of the Senate to hear him.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

In Senate, Mr. Southard reported a bill to change the titles of certain officers in the Navy—also a bill providing for the enlistment of boys in the Navy. Mr. Hendricks, reported a bill to improve the Wabash river. Various other bills were reported, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Peyton reported a joint resolution for the sale of the Lion and two Horses, presented to the American Consul at Tangier by the Emperor of Morocco. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's proposition, to remit the duties on locomotive engines, rail-road car wheels, &c.; but before any question was taken, the debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy. Several amendments were offered, but before any had been finally acted on, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Poik, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to regulate the deposit of the public money in certain local banks; another, to repeal a part of the act transferring certain duties from the Commissioners of loans to the Bank of the U. S. and a third, to authorize the sale of the bank stock of the United States; which were referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and made the special order of the day for the first Monday in January next.—A bill was reported by the same committee, making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions, for the year 1835, which was twice read and committed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Clayton, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to remit the duty on locomotive engines, rail-road car wheels with rolled iron tires, axles, springs, &c. already imported or which may hereafter be imported within two years. A debate arose respecting the particular committee to which an inquiry into this subject appropriately belonging, which was arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of the day on a bill to equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy. Various motions for the amendment of the bill were made, the discussion of which continued until the hour of adjournment.—[Bost. Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle, of Dec. 11.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Petrikin submitted the following joint resolutions, which came up for consideration this day.

Resolved by the Senate, &c. That the Senators representing this Commonwealth, in the Senate of the United States are hereby instructed to vote in expunge from the journals of said session, a certain resolution adopted at their last session, in the words following: "Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

2. That we believe that the Senate of the United States in adopting said resolution, "assumed upon themselves authority not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

3. That our Senators aforesaid, are instructed to vote against the rechartering of the present Bank of the U. S.

4. They are instructed to oppose the incorporation of any Bank of the United States.

5. That the people of Pennsylvania, have sustained and continue to sustain the measures of Andrew Jackson, our distinguished President, in relation to the Bank of the United States.

6. That the People of Pennsylvania, expect a hearty co-operation generally on the part of our Senators, in the measures adopted by the government, for the well being and happiness of the People of these United States.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. McElwee submitted the following which was ordered to be printed, and which lies on the table one day:

Whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the 28th day of March 1834, pass a resolution in the following words, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

And whereas, said resolution is untrue in fact—inasmuch as the nature of freemen, by whom General Jackson was elected President of the United States, conveying an implied charge of perjury against the President, and unauthorized by the constitution of the United States:—

Therefore, *Resolved by the Senate, &c.* That the Senators representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Senatorial body of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, immediately to propose and vote for the expunging from the Journals of said body, the aforesaid resolution.

Mr. Van Buren in the West. Several of the papers of this State are laboring hard to propagate the false opinion that Mr. Van Buren is very unpopular. This is like the Athenian decree, that the name of the incendiary of the

Temple of Diana, should not be transmitted to posterity, while they were securing its immortality in the very act. These editors say, and again and again reiterate the assertion, that Mr. Van Buren is unpopular, while their very efforts to prove it, give the falsehood to the assertion. If it were true that he is unpopular, it would require no labored effort to convince us of it. The best evidence would be the insignificance, to which that unpopularity would consign him. It requires no effort, and calls for none on the part of the administration presses, to prove Mr. Clay, Webster or Calhoun, are unpopular here, because the very want of notice is the very best evidence of the fact.

The truth is, the great popularity of Mr. Van Buren, in the western States, is a sore in the eyes of the Bankites, and hence their indefatigable labor to defame him, and misrepresent his standing with the people. But it will not do. The people know their friends.

St. Louis Advocate.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

Gov. Tyler, from the Finance Committee, which at the last session of Congress was authorized to examine into the affairs of the U. S. Bank and its branches during the recess, made a report to the Senate on Wednesday last.

We understand that the report justifies the course of the Bank in part and condemns it in part. They report that there has been no violation of the Bank's charter, that the deposits were safe, its duties to government performed, and in favor of its claims for damages on the French bill. Many other transactions of the Bank the Committee also attempt to justify or palliate, with what success we shall soon know.

The Bank is censured for its conduct respecting the 3 per cent, and for printing and circulating electioneering documents. Statements of facts and arguments are adduced to show that the Bank was and was not the author of the Panic—and the question is then left for the decision of others—but in such a way, that the decision must be against the Bank. This a trick of the Bank Attorneys, and is designed to make her a scape-goat for the politicians who were joint partners with her in creating the panic and alarm. But they will not get off so easily. They have attached themselves to the desperate fortunes of the Bank, and must now be satisfied to sink or swim with her. The people will hold them responsible for much of the mischief that has been done.

The report also states that President Biddle had received more than \$27,000, for which he produced no vouchers, and made no explanation as to the manner of spending it. This he refused to do!

Forty-four Members of Congress have been favored by the Bank with "laudable accommodations" to the amount of about \$250,000! No names given! Unquestionable all are "fair business transactions."

The opposition in the Senate did not move to print a single extra copy of the Report, a fact which does not speak much in their favor.

[The Age.]

Isaac Hill.—This notorious Jacobin, who has so long and so clamorously advocated the leveling system, is in a fine way of finding his level at last. The N. Y. Advertiser says—

"Isaac Hill, Senator from New Hampshire, and who took his seat on the first day of the session, is left off from every committee. He was not only rejected as chairman, but is too degraded and too insignificant to be thought worthy of even being a member of one of the most unimportant committees. What a stigma is thus cast on his character and talents!"

Mercurial Journal.

This studious omission to place Mr. Hill on any of the Standing Committees of the Senate, indicates the hatred rather than the contempt which the majority bear him, and though intended as a slight, is actually a compliment to him.

Mr. Hill, by the force of natural talent and persevering industry, has risen from indigence to affluence—from obscurity to distinction, influence and power. He defeated and prostrated the idol of the Federal party, and drove him an exile from his native State, to seek safety in that city for fallen greatness, the capital of Massachusetts. The giant Mason, (it takes but small timber to make Federal giants) though sustained and fortified by the Bank of the United States, sought safety by a similar flight, and the proud and chivalric Federal party of New Hampshire, reinforced by all the knaves from the Democratic ranks, Mr. Hill holds prostrate, with his foot upon their necks. They called upon the Federal Senators, years ago, to strike down their conqueror. Mr. Hill, at their entreaty, was rejected by the Senate from the office of the second Comptroller, but the people of New Hampshire, in accordance with the wishes of the whole Democracy of the nation, sent him a member to that body which had wickedly, but vainly attempted to crush him. The insult now offered to him, and to that Democracy, impotent and contemptible in itself, is rendered still more despicable by the sources whence it emanates—from men, some of whom are depraved in all their moral and social relations, repugnant to their representative trusts, faithless to their recorded oaths.—Mr. Hill, on the other hand, stands high as a public-spirited, honest, benevolent, valuable citizen, and as a talented, uncorrupted, indefatigable public officer.

This instance of pitiful spite, the only means of vengeance within the grasp of these Senators, under the blows of which they have fallen, and the real than the reputed talents of their leader and his party. It would grace the character of a parish statesman—but can only influence

men of really small intellectual calibre, or those whose hearts are corroded and shrivelled by envy and meanness.—Boston Statesman.

Stranes. Mr. Brooks, the correspondent of the Portland Gazette, in the same letter in which he complained of his "thunder" having no effect, informed the federal wigs in this section that they must make up their minds to support any body for President than could defeat Van Buren, and that he himself—startling declaration, and big with mighty import!—that he himself was ready to go for a Jackson man.

Since that we see by our exchange papers that the wigs of Georgia, with Wilds the nullifier at their head, have come out and recommended Judge White to the support of the piteous party. So it seems that the "honest man" spoken of by Noah, means nothing more nor less than a Jackson man—and that the party deem it necessary "to throw aside" all candidates polluted with their own principles avowed by the President. We suppose this is what they would call going for "measures not men!" They profess to have principles (Heaven save the mark!) and to go for principles—yet put up for the Presidency not an advocate of their principles, but a man who holds opposite ones, which they profess deeply to deprecate! O, federalism! how art thou fallen since the days of black cockade, when thou hadst "all the decency," &c.!

Another straw that shews, &c., is, the rebuke Noah bestows on the Boston Atlas, for the course that it took the other day in nominating Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

[The Age.]

Secretary Cass' Report.

The Report of the Secretary of War, published on the first page of this paper is document of more than ordinary interest to the Country. In addition to the highly satisfactory view which it gives of the condition of our gallant little Army—the professional skill—the emulation ability of its officers—and the high state of discipline which pervades its ranks—the Report shows that the great National project of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi is in a fair way to be fully accomplished.

But the particular feature of the Report which will give the most satisfaction to the public is that which evinces that the doctrines of Retrenchment and Reform have been practically applied in the administration of the affairs of the Department. It appears that the estimates of the expenses for the next year are less than the appropriations for the present year by more than three Millions of Dollars. This is a saving of no small amount and evinces that the economy which should characterize every department of a Democratic Government is well understood by the present Secretary of War. We hope the opposition will be willing to give, at least one officer of the Government, credit for practising a virtue in the way of which they have ever been throwing all the obstacles in their power.

Were it not for the opposition to all reform constantly evinced by the opposition in Congress, the expense of about, every Department of the Government might be, we believe materially reduced; and could the measures of the present Administration be acted upon to their fullest extent, ours might soon become the most economical Government on earth.

Dover Gazette.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 15. A vast number of petitions and memorials have been presented at the present session of Congress, more than is usual at so early a period; but there is one remarkable fact worthy of observation, when it is recollected that the purpose for which all this machinery was originally designed, having been frustrated by the intelligence and sagacity of the people, it is not deemed worthy the expense to pursue it any further—"the game is not worth the am-munition."

You will, perhaps, have seen some account of the proceedings of the House of Commons of North Carolina, in relation to Mr. Clay's resolution of last session, censuring the President. The resolutions passed that house, instructing Mr. Mangum to vote to expunge the obnoxious vote from the Senate Journal, and there is no doubt they will pass the Senate of that State also. But Mr. Mangum will have no difficulty, as some gentlemen have, in choosing his alternative—Mr. Mangum will obey; for be assured, (if actions and physiognomy speak any thing) he deeply regrets deserting the administration.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay revived his celebrated hat-dill, with what success he knows quite as well as any one else. No doubt he will deliver himself of a speech on the subject at the proper time.

The most amusing and interesting personage in the Senate, either within or without the bar, just at this time, is Mr. Poindexter. He is the most signal illustration I have ever seen of Mr. Chamber's famous anecdote delivered last session of a rattlesnake which was actually consumed by its own venom. No opportunity is allowed to pass Mr. P. of making a snay at the administration. But, poor fellow, he is a rattlesnake caged—his days are numbered.

No important business was done in either House to-day. Mr. Buchanan, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, appeared and was sworn, after which, Mr. Webster, in quite an audible voice, said—"we are glad to have you to aid us on our side of the house." It remains to be seen in what measures Mr. Buchanan will

give his aid to an opposition which has been so signally rebuked by the people.

In the House, some skirmishes took place between Mr. Wise of Virginia, and Mr. Burgess, upon a proposition to fill the vacant niches in the rotunda with paintings, but there appears an evident determination to do no business of importance either in the House or Senate, till after the holidays. They eschew useful and important matters with as much determination, as Falstaff did thin potatoes. I have already seen several instances in which long yarns have been cut off without mercy.

Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th inst., in speaking of the political prospects in the Old Dominion, says—

"We repeat the information which we have received from the best and most authoritative sources, that the Spring Elections in Congress will go against the opposition in every district, where there is to be a contest—and that they will not be able to carry one of their candidates against us; that Messrs. Allen, Archer, Claiborne, Davenport, Ghoslon, Gordon, Moore and Taylor, will in all probability be superseded by friends of the Administration—and that Messrs. Chinn and Loyall will be re-elected. The wheel is turning in the Old Dominion—we are now in the midst of a revolution—and the fortune of war is going against our opponents."

An election of members of Congress was held on Monday last week, in the 4th and 10th Congressional districts in Massachusetts where choices were not effectual at annual election in November.

Mr. Hoar the federal candidate, is now elected in the 4th district, but in the 10th there is still no choice. Borden, the democratic candidate, this time received 2566 votes—Baylies, the federal candidate, 2475—scattering 132. Had Borden received but 21 of the scattering votes he would have been elected, and even Massachusetts would have had one friend of the People in the next Congress.

Dover Gazette.

Sentence of the Pirates.

On Tuesday last the United States District Court met in Boston, and Judge Story delivered his opinion adverse to the motions made by the Counsel for the prisoners convicted of piracy for arrest of judgement, and for a new trial.

Judge Story decided that by the clause of the Constitution, which declares that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy of life and limb, a new trial could no more be granted where the verdict was against the accused, than where it was in their favor, consequently the court had no power to grant a new trial in a capital case, where the indictment was good, and the trial had been regularly had.—The several suggestions of the Counsel—18 in number—as the insufficiency of the trial, and the exceptions to the instructions of the Court, were all set aside by the Judge, as were the eight grounds for an arrest of Judgment, and the prisoners were informed that they could not have a new trial.

Upon being asked if they had any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon the verdict, they all—with the exception of Ruez, who desired two days to prepare his statement to the court averring their innocence, and accusing Perez who testified against Capt. Trotter of the British Man-of-war brig Curlew. They all agreed in stating that Capt. Trotter used every imaginable artifice, as well as promises and threats to induce the crew of the Pinda to acknowledge that they had robbed the Mexican, his motive for which as assigned by the prisoners, was his liability in damages for the Pinda and her cargo. After reading their several statements Judge Story proceeded to pronounce upon them the sentence of the Law, and assigned the eleventh day of March next as the time when the sentence should be executed.

This distant period was assigned by the Court to give time for the procurement of evidence from the Havana and England, if any exist favorable to their case, to be laid before the President in support of an application for their pardon.—[Dover Gazette.]

MARRIED.

In Waldoboro, Mr. William Simmons to Miss Damarask Vanner.

In Nobleboro, Mr. George W. Vinal to Miss Mary Eugley.

In Ellsworth Mr. Thomas Dollard to Miss Mercy Jordan.

In New Sharon by Samuel Bradley, Esq. Mr. Samuel D. Luce to Miss Abigail N. Spencer.

In Harmony, Nov. 17, by Benjamin H. Peakes Esq. Mr. John Brackett of Athens to Miss Nancy Robinson of the former place.

In Harmony, Dec. 7, Mr. Asahel Silson, merchant of Waterville, to Miss Lorinda Hallet of the former place.

DIED.

In Bingham, the 21st, inst Mr. Ephraim Hale, aged about 62.

In Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, wife of Benj. Vaughan, Esq.

In Augusta on Friday last, the wife of Mr. Charles Beale.

In Nashua, Mr. Josiah B. Libby, formerly of Candia, 40.

In Centre Harbour, Miss Irene, daughter of Mr. Nathan Davis, 21.

In Alfred, Mrs Lydia T. White, 39.

In Limington, Mr. Samuel Joy, 25.

In Searemont, Ansel Lathrop, Esq. 54

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

The proceedings of Congress continue to afford little matter of interest. The opposition are unusually dull. No panic speeches have been made during the session. Whether they are laying their plans and drilling their troops for a new campaign—whether the bank has been less liberal of its accommodations than usual, or whether they are about joining the administration party in a body, is uncertain. Many of their papers intimate that it will be well to select a Jackson man for the whig candidate for the presidency. Is this the necessary consequence of the conclusion to which they lately arrived that they must drop Clay, Calhoun, Webster, &c. and take an honest man? We all know, for they have often told us, how entirely our opponents are governed by principle, and how little they regard men. They cannot in conscience support the present administration or any of its measures, but they can if it is thought best by their leaders, support a Jackson man, who, if elected, would act upon the same principles and pursue the same course of policy. We should not be surprised if at their next change, they should assume the name of the Jackson party.

STATE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of this State will assemble next week. We see little reason to hope that the approaching session will be shorter than for several years past, and perhaps there is no occasion to suppose that they will be wiser or better than those who have gone before them. We have taken occasion heretofore to remark upon some of what we deem the evils of our system of legislation. A correspondent has thrown out some hints to the Legislature, which are deserving of consideration. We could pardon the length of the session, though it might be shortened, if that were the only, or greatest evil. The multiplicity of Acts and the character of many of them, are matters of more serious complaint. If at the coming session, the Legislature would repeal two hundred acts, without passing a single one, we believe they would confer a greater benefit upon the people than has been done by any Legislature for ten years past. It is a reproach to the legislative body to pass three or four Acts on the same subject during a single session. Many of them are very badly drafted, and others appear to have been drawn up without any regard to existing laws on the same subject, or a proper understanding of the wants of the community. The Legislature have a fine field for improvement open before them, we hope it will not be neglected.

The people are continually troubling the Bank Senators. Not content with turning out of office all who are within their reach, they instruct others to eat their own words, and thus expose them to the world as misrepresenting their constituents. The Legislatures of several States have already passed resolutions instructing their Senators to vote for expunging from the Records the vote of censure which that body passed upon the president last winter in relation to the removal of the deposits. That vote, disgraceful only to those who passed it, will soon be rescinded.

Van Buren Machinery. The opposition are greatly troubled by the Van Buren machinery which defeats all their plans and renders their best laid schemes abortive. As so much is said about this engine which has proved so fatal to the Bank and its minions, our readers may perhaps be desirous to know what it means. It is no more or less than a cant phrase among the federal papers for the "ballot box." The votes of the people are the machinery which so much annoys the Bank nobility. For example, the Kennebec Journal says, "In North Carolina the Van Buren machinery was put in order before the meeting of the Legislature." This means simply that the people chose a majority of the Legislature favorable to the present administration. This is a sort of machinery which has always been in their way, and will we hope long prevent them from trampling on the necks of the people.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

For the Democrat.

A HINT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE FOR 1835.

There are three tenses, the past, the present, and the future. I call upon the Legislature and the Executive to consider the past. What has the Legislature done for the past? How many days have they spent in each session?—what does each day cost the State? who has to pay this expense? Each day which the Legislature and the Executive are in session is for the House nearly \$400—Senate \$60—Council \$14—besides other expenses amounting to \$20 at least. Thus the cost of a single day's session is not far from \$500. Multiply this by 70, the usual number of days in the session, and add the travel of the members, and you have between \$35,000 and \$40,000 for the expense of a single session.

Now, Gentlemen, look at the past and see whether the Legislature has rendered to the State a benefit tantamount to this expense. If they have not, they have robbed the State. Look back to the last Legislature. Look over their 200 Acts and Resolves and see how much good they have done to the State, or are like to do. Look to the past and consider if 200 Acts and Resolves are to be passed each year for ten years to come, and see our Laws at the

end of them. 200 Acts and 200 Resolves yearly for ten years will give 4000. Four thousand Acts and Resolves would make a noble volume. Consider again, that if the laws are so voluminous that common people cannot understand them, we should be as well without them, and better. Judge Parris told me if the Laws of the first Legislature had remained with some alterations and a few additions, it would have been much better than it is now.

Now, Gentlemen, look at the present state of things. What is the state of the Treasury? how much money is there in the Treasury? how much do we owe? what has become of the money for which our land and timber has been sold? what has become of the money which we received on the Massachusetts claim and the annual State Tax?

If the past and the present are not attended to, for the future you will have to leave your seats.

Look at the past rules and orders of the House, which allow any member to be absent two days, which gives him liberty to leave the Legislature four days every week, and yet draw 14 dollars per week.

Look at the past and see what Governor Smith was dropped for. It was the want of energy and decision, and for recommending to make a law to legalize the study of anatomy. What has taken place for the past, in similar circumstances will take place for the future.

JAMES HOOPER.

Paris, Dec. 1834.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To ABEL GIBSON, Dr.

For Services as County Commissioner.

1833.

- Nov. 5. To travel from Brownfield to Bridgton, on Petition of Samuel Andrews & others, 20 miles. 2,00
- 8. To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on sd. Pt. 12,00
- 12. To travel from Brownfield to Kingfield on Petition of Charles Dolbier and others, in Somerset County, 110 miles. 11,00
- 13. Met the Co. Commissioners of said County and found their Notices not legal and adjourned 1 day. 3,00
- 16. To travel home 110 miles. 11,00
- Dec. 5. To travel from Brownfield to Waterford on Petition of Caleb Stevens and others, 26 miles. 2,60
- 6. To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties. 6,00
- 7. To travel home 32 miles. 3,20

\$52,80

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: January 30th, 1834.

Sworn to before me,

TIMO J. CARTER, Co. Atto.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To JAMES STARR, Dr.

1833.

- Nov. 5. To travel from Jay to Bridgton, on Notice from Cumberland Co. Comrs on petition of Samuel Andrews and als. 50 miles. 5,00
- To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on sd. Pt. 12,00
- To travel from Col. Navers in Sweden home, 50 miles. 5,00
- To one day making return of adjudication on petition of L. Bailey and L. K. Fuller, als. T. Merrill and als. 3,00
- 13. To travel from Jay to Kingfield Village on notice from Somerset Co. Comrs on Pet. of Charles Dolbier and als. and back to Jay, 88 miles. 8,80
- To one day on said petition. 3,00
- 20. To travel from Jay to Cheney's Mills, Livermore, on notice from Kennebec Co. Comrs on Pet. of Sam'l Morrison and als. and back to Jay, 7 miles. 7,00
- To 1-2 day with said Comrs on said Pt. and adjourned. 1,50
- 26. To travel on said Pt. to Livermore on the adjournment, 3 1-2 miles. 35
- To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties on said petition. 15,00
- To travel from Wayne home on said Pt., 13 miles. 1,30
- Dec. 5. To travel from Jay to Waterford on Caleb Stevens and als. Pt., 41 miles. 4,10
- To 2 days on joint view with Cumb. Co. Comrs on sd. Pt. To travel from Harrison Village home on sd. Pt. 49 miles. 4,90
- To making a joint return of doings on said Pt. 1-2 day. 1,50

1834.

May 5. To travel from Jay to Denmark on Parson Pingree's and als. Pt. 120 miles home. 12,00- To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on sd. Pt. 12,00
- To one day making return & plan of location. 3,00
- To travel from Fryburg on notice from Cumberland County Comrs on Pt. of Inhabitants of Bridgton, & home, 124 miles. 12,40
- To 6 days in joint view, making plan of view, and hearing parties and adjudication. 18,00
- To 1-2 day making a joint re-

\$58,50

JAMES STARR.

Oxford, ss: June 19, 1834.

Sworn to before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To MOSES MASON JR., Dr.

1833.

- Nov. 9. To travel from Bethel to Bridgton, 25 miles. 2,50
- To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating a road on the Pt. of Sam'l Andrews & others. 12,00
- To travel from Sweden to Bethel 26 miles. 2,60
- 16. To travel from Bethel to Kingfield & back to Bethel 164 miles. 16,40
- To one days attendance on the Pet. of Dolbier and others. 3,00
- Dec. 2. To travel to Samuel Memsons in Livermore, 60 miles. 6,00
- To 4 days viewing and hearing the parties. 12,00
- To travel from said Memsons to Bethel. 5,00

\$58,50

MOSES MASON JR.

Oxford, ss: October Term, 1834.

Sworn to before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To JOB PRINCE, Dr.

1834.

- Aug. 26. To travel from Turner to Brownfield on Pet. of Sam'l E. Spring & als. 6,70
- To 5 days viewing, hearing parties & locating. 9,00
- To travel from Brownfield center to Ebenezer Walker's on pet. of Stephen Rounds and others, 7 miles. 60
- To viewing, hearing the parties and locating, on said petition 3 days. 9,00
- To travel from Sam'l Greenlaw's in Brownfield home, 60 miles. 6,00
- Sept. 12. To travel from Turner to Asa Francis's in Livermore on pet. of Robert Goodenow and als. 1,00

\$140,70

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: October Term, 1834.

Sworn to before me,

R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

To ABEL GIBSON, Dr.

1834.

- Aug. 27 & 28. To travel to Brownfield center 4 miles. 4,00
- Sept. 1. To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating. 9,00
- To 10 miles travel. 1,00
- On petition of Stephen Rounds and others. 1,00
- To travel from home to Ebenezer Walker's in Brownfield, 10 miles. 1,00
- Aug. 30. To 5 days viewing, hearing parties and locating. 6,00
- To travel home, 12 miles. 1,20
- On pet. of Robert Goodenow and others. 1,20
- To travel from Brownfield to Asa Francis in Livermore 60 miles. 6,00
- Sept. 1. To 5 days viewing, hearing parties and locating. 18,00
- On pet. of Asaph Kittredge and others. 1,80
- To travel from Turner to Col. Rawson's in Paris 14 miles. 1,40
- 19. To 2 days viewing (notice not complied with) 4,00
- To travel home, 30 miles. 3,00
- On Pet. of George F. Richardson and others. 1,00
- To travel from Brownfield to Moses Merrill's in Andover, 50 miles. 5,00
- 24. To 3 days viewing (notice not complied with) 5,80
- To travel home, 50 miles. 5,00
- On Pet. of John Dodge and others. 1,00
- To travel from Brownfield to John Hankerson's in Township No. 1, 1st Range 100 ms. 10,00
- Oct. 12. To 5 days viewing, hearing parties and locating. 15,00
- On pet. of Charles Dolbier and others. 2,00
- To travel from John Hankerson's in Township No. 1, 1st Range, to Kingfield, Somerset County, 20 miles. 2,00
- 20. To 6 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating. 10,30
- To travel home, 110 miles. 11,00
- On pet. of Asaph Kittredge and others. 1,10
- To travel from Brownfield to sd. Kittredge's in Paris, 12 miles. 1,20
- Oct. 30. To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said pet. 12,00

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R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

of three dollars.
Dec. 12, 1831.

JAMES L. BLAKE.
3w18

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LOVESTA, my wife has left my bed and board and refuses to live with me—I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Peru, Nov. 10. 1831

HIRSH X YOUNG.
16 mark